

SPORTS

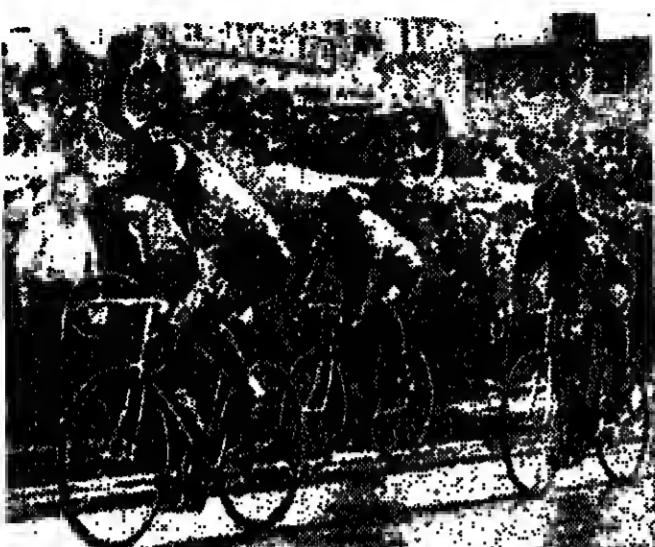


Double win for GDR

The GDR captured both the individual and team titles in the just ended 35th Peace Race. Olaf Ludwig was the fastest individual rider covering the Prague-Warsaw-Berlin 1,947.7 km route in 45 hr 48 min 20 sec.

Last year's winner, Shakhil Zagidinov, USSR, who led until the 11th stage, came in 1 min 10 sec behind Ludwig, while his teammate Yury Baranov, third.

The GDR was also the fastest team with a time of 137 hr 18 min 23 sec, or 3 min 01 sec ahead of the USSR. Czechoslovakia came third.



Peace Race winner Olaf Ludwig, of the GDR, poised to win this lengthiest 108 km stage. Photo ADN-TASS

The GDR cyclists were surely fit and dominated two three-day races won by Olaf Ludwig who, incidentally, also won the longest 190 km stage. Throughout the race, the GDR line-up kept a close watch on the USSR, effectively disrupting the latter's teamwork. The USSR also failed to come up with fresh tactical arrangements.

The GDR has thus put an end to the series of Soviet triumphs. In the Peace Race: Soviet cyclists have won the race ever since 1977.

GARRY KASPAROV COMES OUT ON TOP

Youthful Soviet Grandmaster Garry Kasparov won a big international chess tournament at Bul-

gino, Yugoslavia, with the last 13th round yet to go and all the adjourned games played out.

MILITIARE CHAMPIONSHIP BEGINS

Master of Sport Viktor Sharapov from Nikolayev has won the first round of the national individual equestrian three-day event (military) in Minsk. He came fourth in the dressage, and got no penalty points in show jumping and the endurance test.

One feature of the championship is that it is being held in two stages. The first one en-

abled us to check the level of competitors, said national team head coach Alexander Yevdokimov. The competitors were given the opportunity to find out their weak points in order to eliminate them by the second round, to be held in Minsk on June 8-13, following which the coaches will name the national line-up for the world championships.

Pisarenko—the strongest man in the world

Three world records by super heavyweight world champion Anatoly Pisarenko, from Kiev, crowned the national weightlifting championship which has just ended in Dnepropetrovsk, in the Ukraine.

He lifted 202.5 kg, and another 258.5 kg in an exis-

ting world record.

Pisarenko, 24, won his second successive title.

The championship was one of the most successful to date. New world records were set over the six days of competition laster, with more than 16 top Soviet weightlifters taking part.

Yuri Zakharevich, from Dnepropetrovsk, established six world records, and Olympic champion, Yury Verdenya, totalled up four.

Computer names rider No. 1

to come second to France overall.

Interestingly enough, this was precisely the goal of the USSR in the current FIRA Cup. The USSR came third in 1979 when they made their debut in the European championship top league; subsequently they came fourth and again third last year. Most of the credit for these accomplishments goes to the team's coach, Yevgeny Antonov, who is also coach to the six-time national champions, the Yuri Gagarin Air Force Academy club. But last season Antonov was dropped from the team to the latter's detriment. The recent USSR-France game testified once again to the former's great potential.

The game was a worthy end to the tournament, I was told by Marcel Baltigne, of France, President of the International Amateur Rugby Federation (FIRA). It is my opinion, he stressed, that the USSR deserved

Pentathletes warming up

The first team of the hosts and American Michael Barley came out on top of an international pentathlon tournament at Sindelfingen, West Germany. The FRC team totalled 21,026 points, and Barley amassed 5,490 points.

Also taking part were two Hungarian teams and Bulgaria. Hungary's first team came second with 20,563 points, and Christian Sandow, of the FRC, was second best individual finisher with 5,382 points total.

The pentathlon season will be crowned by the world championship in October in Rome.

Alexander BUTSENIN

Sorry fate of Indianapolis-500

The international motor race Indianapolis-500 got off to a tragic start in making its first warm-up circuit prior to elimination heats. American Gordon Smiley lost control of his car and crashed into a con-

cute wall; the car exploded killing the driver.

The race has long been notorious for being one of the most hazardous in the world, killing 62 people to date.

Alexander BUTSENIN

A DRAW IN CONSOLATION

The recent USSR-France game in Moscow wrapped up the many-month-long 10th European rugby championship. While France had already won up their 14th title, the USSR were keen to defeat them, if only once, in order to avoid coming bottom of the table.

The thrilling encounter, in which the hosts at one time led 10-6, ended in a 10-10 draw.



Marcel Baltigne, President of the International Amateur Rugby Federation, said the USSR-France encounter was the indisputable highlight of the European championship.

Photo by Sergei Proskov

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DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

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"Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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Unknown painter. "Portrait of Paraske Zhanchengova as Elena". State Museum of Ceramics, Kusovka. XVII century. Bronze. In Moscow.

• Picasso. "Still Life With an Antelope Head". Caen, National Museum of Culture. George Pompidou.

• Rembrandt. "Gavriyade

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THE WORLD

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL BUREAU MEETS

Helsinki. East-West relations in the context of nuclear disarmament and control over armaments have been the main topics discussed at the Bureau of the Socialist International. The meeting here was attended by more than one hundred delegates from 48 Social-Democratic and socialist parties and from 30 other parties and organizations representing 33 countries.

The delegates approved a resolution on disarmament in which it is pointed out that the people of the world have every right to expect that the second special UN session on disarmament will achieve significant results. The importance of a mutual meeting between the Soviet and American leaders which would create favourable conditions for a reduction in nuclear arms was stressed.

DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Geneva. The results of a research paper showing the connection between disarmament and the peaceful development of countries have been made public at the Palais des Nations here. According to the document prepared by a group of UN experts, military expenditure is the main obstacle in the way of economic development blocking the introduction of a new and just economic order governing relations between states.

In 1980 world military expenditure reached 500 billion dollars; it consumes annually about 8 per cent of the world's resources. At the same time, there are 570 million people in the world who suffer from starvation and malnutrition, while 800 million are illiterate, 1,500 million lack adequate medical service and 250 million children do not go to school.

SHARP DISAGREEMENT EXPECTED AT VERSAILLES

New York. The meeting between leaders from the seven major capitalist countries who are to discuss economic problems early in June at Versailles near Paris will be held in an atmosphere of sharp disagreement between the United States and its West European partners, according to American newspaper columnists. The *UPI* agency describes the forthcoming meeting as an Olympic contest laced by acute rivalry between the national interests of the member-countries. The agency points out that the dif-



Congratulations on the long-awaited launch.
Drawing by Vsevolod Arsenyev

UNESCO DIRECTOR-GENERAL VISITS MOSCOW

A meeting has taken place in Moscow, of the USSR Commission for UNESCO. Amadou Mahdi M'Bow, UNESCO Director-General, who is on a visit to this country to attend the celebrations to mark the 1500th anniversary of Kiev, read a report. "UNESCO in the 1980s" to the meeting. On the instructions of its General Conference, a UNESCO long-range programme has been drawn up in the fields of education, science, culture, and information, for the period between 1984 and 1989.

Boris PALTUSOV

FIRING AT ONE'S OWN HEAD

Washington. The discriminatory trade and economic measures against the USSR, Congresswoman P. Fullilley (Dem.-Illinois) charged that the sanctions had backfired to the USA. Itself, losing it around 850,000,000 dollars last year alone through the administration's ban on exports of certain types of industrial equipment to the Soviet Union.

A Caterpillar Tractor company executive R. Coyl described for recent hearings of two sub-committes of the House foreign re-

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EL SALVADORAN PATRIOTS FAVOUR POLITICAL SETTLEMENT

Mexico City. Washington continues to put its money on a military solution in El Salvador. Following instructions from the American capital, the Salvadoran junta is preparing for an ultimate offensive in an attempt to liquidate the national liberation movement in the country. In order to achieve this, the oligarchy is ready to eliminate one hundred thousand men, or has been declared by d'Olivera, "the strong man of the regime" and a self-confessed fascist.

The United States, they declared, should cease all military aid to the unpopular regime; stop all training of punitive forces for its army, and recall all military "advisers".

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Oleg ANICHKIN



VIEWPOINT

PRICE OF WAR IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC

The nearly two-month-long British-Argentine conflict over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) seems to be getting worse by the day, with perilously mounting loss of life and equipment.

The conflict bears all the signs of a war rather than a short-lived limited incident. Britain has invaded the Falklands, a move which poses a serious threat to peace and security and conveniences the UK Church and the fundamental norms of international law.

The Security Council has been meeting in hasty, contentious sessions but all efforts at a peaceful resolution of the crisis have been in vain. What would have been done if Britain had been faced with similar circumstances? We can only imagine what the British would have done if the Falklands had been invaded by the USA.

The British were convinced from the word go of unanswered American support even when the USA started its mediation efforts. London was perfectly aware that there could be no such thing as American impartiality and disinterestedness and was proved correct.

Argentina is following this line doggedly and is instead of the USA, the real "zealot" which must surely come to its policy in Latin America. It is acting, in this case, for the sake of Atlantic solidarity and to an even greater degree for the sake of its so-called special relations with Britain, since the latter has almost always been its most loyal NATO ally. There are many facets, past and present, to show that Washington has taken over the one-time British positions.

Only recently, the British did not think twice of clearing the Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean of its inhabitants when the United States decided to build a military base there — and quite possibly similar ideas is being bandied about now.

Britain claims it only moved to counter Argentina's imposition of sovereignty over the Malvinas. But a glance at the map is enough to see the respective location of the Falklands and of Britain: one is forcefully reminded of the fact that Britain once established its rule over the Falklands by force of arms.

The British government is already losing its domestic support. The "ingoing" rush can not last for ever and, sooner or later, the sobering-up must come. The conflict is costing the country dear and not only in taxpayers' money — the British people are also making repeated sacrifices in life and property, while receiving no plausible reply to the question, just what is all this all about?

The rationale behind Britain's reaction is apparently twofold. First, Britain undertook such drastic armed action not to protect the vital interests of the 1,800 Falklanders, 600,000 sheep and several millions of penguins on the island, but rather to maintain its empire. To achieve a settlement of the British-Argentine conflict via negotiation, the might of Britain must be shown, its imperial ambitions, the might of Britain power, and to restore the British position.

London. Dozens of police, bulldozers and heavy building machinery were used by the British authorities against the squatters. Who pitched a "peace camp" outside US air bases in Greenham Common, in Berkshire. The squatters were manhandled into police vans while bulldozers levelled tents to the ground. The camp was set up eight months ago outside the Greenham Common air base where the Conservative government has decided to site American cruise missiles.

The British government caused a wave of indignation throughout the country. The real reason for the destruction of our camp, said Helen John, one of the squatters, was that it had become a centre of the campaign against the mounting threat of nuclear war.

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THE WORLD

FACTS and EVENTS

© In Bangkok, it has been officially announced that on June 2 the Thai and US Navies are to hold joint major exercises in the Gulf of Siam.

© A decision to step up efforts to combat the spread of narcotics has been taken by members of the European Parliament. They stressed that drug addiction presents a serious threat to the West European countries.

© The administration of the Japanese National Railway Company says that passengers left 1,810,000 different items and money to the tune of 2.67 thousand million yen in trains and at railway stations during 1981.



650 men and officers of an El Salvadoran infantry battalion are in the last stages of a 13-week special training course at the Fort Bragg military base in North Carolina. This is the second such battalion drafted by American instructors from among the former "Creus Boreas".

Photo AP-TASS

WEST GERMANS STAND FOR DETENTE

Bonn, West Germany. Support continued detente, disarmament negotiations, a foreign policy independent of the United States, more active economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, and approval of the "gas-pipes" agreement with the USSR, according to a report issued by the Office of the Federal Chancellor and published in "Der Spiegel" magazine.

The report concludes that of late, forces who are making themselves heard more and more insistently in the United States and Britain, have been demanding that the policies of detente of recent years should be given up. Obvious attempts are being made to nurture these sentiments in other countries, including the FRG. As to West Germany itself, the report states with alarm that "we shall slide into a situation when all that has been achieved in recent years in detente and cooperation may be finally ruined".

The Federal Chancellor's Office warns against concessions to foreign political pressure from the outside. "If these forces triumph, 'cold war' may eventually set in again," it points out. "This answers neither to the interests of foreign policy, nor to the economic interests of the FRG."

Photo AP-TASS

PLANS FOR MILITARIZATION OF SPAIN

Madrid. The Congress of Deputies of the Spanish parliament has approved a draft law on military expenditures for 1983-84 to the tune of 2,300,000 million pesetas. The draft law will be further considered by the Senate.

Spain's stepped-up militarization policy is primarily linked with the country's entry into NATO and to the establishment of closer military ties with the United States. The two countries are now negotiating a new treaty in Madrid regulating the status of American military bases in Spain — three air and one naval base in all.

Photo AP-TASS

PEOPLE

UPI has published a report on the incomes of members of the American Senate in 1981. The first of the rich legislators is headed by Republican John C. Danforth, the owner of a chain of food companies, whose income last year exceeded seven million dollars. He is followed by another "food king" H. John Heinz III, whose income reached nearly four million dollars in 1981. There are more than 40 senators with annual incomes above one million dollars.

Photo AP-TASS

CHOPIN'S DEATH MASK

The death mask of the great Polish composer and pianist Frederic Chopin now belongs to the French state. The French Ministry of Culture bought the mask at an auction for 250 thousand francs.

Photo AP-TASS

OF INTEREST

Cobweb scarves

Clothes made of cobwebs were known in the reign of Louis XIV who jealously guarded the secret of their manufacture. An unusually large cobweb was found at the end of the last century by a French missionary, wandering in the forests of Madagascar.

The mask, made by the famous French sculptor Cleesinger, immediately caused a wave of indignation throughout the country. The real reason for the destruction of our camp, said Helen John, one of the squatters, was that it had become a centre of the campaign against the mounting threat of nuclear war.

Photo AP-TASS

Concentration test for drivers

American psychologists have thought up a test which they say will help motorists to check up on the speed of their reactions. All that is needed for the test is a printed table of figures and a stop-watch. The driver being tested has to pick out figures from 10 to 50 in sequence.

In 1987, the Ministry opened a "workshop" with

workforces of 30 thousand apiece.

Today, this profitless

business has been considerably expanded. Specialists are threat-

ened to find each number in

seconds to find each number in



KIEV celebrates 1500th anniversary

In May of this year Kiev, the capital of the Ukrainian SSR, celebrates its 1,500th anniversary. There are not many cities on our planet which are that old.

Timur, Bishop of Mersberg, describes Kiev in his 1018 chronicle as the capital of a kingdom, having 400 churches, 0 markets, and an innumerable number of citizens. Archaeological excavations begun here 150 years ago have proved that Kiev was founded in the late 5th and early 6th centuries.

Today Kiev is the country's third largest city with a population of 2.3 million people.

The streets with their famous churches and monasteries act as an

open book of Kiev's history. The city's revolutionary history is seen in the monuments dedicated to the fighters who died for Soviet power.

At the present time the Ukrainian capital is flooded with guests who have come to take part in the celebrations together with the Kievians. They will take a mass of impression away with them from the crowded merrily decorated Kreshchevka, to the silences of the parks which occupy one-third of the city's territory.

Kiev today produces ships, aeroplanes, electronic equipment and automobile lathe, excavators and TV sets; it is a city of scientists, writers, composers, and a major cultural centre.

Flying Mi-6 helicopters, the pilots deliver pylons, each weighing several tonnes, to sites which are inaccessible otherwise.

ENERGY BRIDGE OVER THE TAIGA

The pylons of a new 220 kV power transmission line will stride across the taiga and over the hills in Northern Siberia. This power bridge, which is to be nearly 300 kilometres long, will link the Artagan Thermal Power Station and later the Kolymsa hydro-power project with the Chuya district of Yekaterinburg, which is regarded to be the coldest spot in the world.

The construction of the new high-tension line is part of the

comprehensive programme for the development of the production capacities in the Magadan Region in 1981-85. Among other things, it has been planned to use more completely the power of the northern rivers in the Kolyma and Chukotka areas, and to set up new power-generating capacities on the basis of the local coal.

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URENGOI SETS THE PACE

With the help of engineers from the All-Union Gas Research Institute, gasmen at the Urengoi field in the Tyumen Region have assembled an experimental device which by making use of the products of a prospecting borehole can, despite its small size, supply diesel fuel and gasoline to the stretch of the line. The assemblymen are helped by pilots to cross the mountain passes.

The experience accumulated at Urengoi provides the basis for the industrial production and refinement of gas condensate in the North. Eight boreholes will be drilled this year in the fields. They are more difficult to drill than gas boreholes, being two and a half times deeper and consisting of several columns. One cased-hole well requires over three hundred tonnes of piping.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

OCEAN PROTECTION IS IMPERATIVE

The threat to the World Ocean and the possible effects of polluting it with oil are now cited as an urgent environmental problem, writes SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. What is the cause of this alarm? Oil is not man-made. It is a part of nature and there exists no technique capable of sealing it off. It evaporates, disintegrating under the influence of heat and air. Could it not be that the ocean will clean itself and nobody man would do well not to interfere? Oil of sea is a natural calamity, the newspaper avers. Besides, the well-known consequences of ocean pollution—such as dwindling stocks of whalers, the massive destruction of birds and roosters being ruined—there also exist other effects that are, as yet, little studied. For example, the concatenated effect of oil slicks on the climate. As in the case of any natural disaster, we should prepare well in advance for the worst for the ocean. Otherwise it will be too late.

KEEP FIT BY HIKING

Keep fit by hiking, says the SOVIETSKAYA TORGOVLYA newspaper. The social advantages of hiking are difficult to estimate in figures. Much is learned during such elevated concepts as honour, dignity and discipline.

ing a hike or an excursion one is physically and spiritually enriched. But the economic effect of this type of activity, however, can be calculated. It has been established that regular active recreation achieves a 20 to 50 per cent reduction in sickness rates. Active recreation can save society dozens of billions of roubles annually through less people on the sick list and higher productivity.

Researchers have also established that those who spend their free time in active pursuits live 8 to 12 years longer than those who like lying in the sun and who eat and sleep to excess.

Everyone, no matter how busy, can and should find time for active recreation and for an interesting hike, the paper concludes.

A MATTER OF PERSONAL HONOUR

There are some concepts that of honour, for instance, that today seem utterly divorced from the really which surrounds us, writes TRUD. Some people reason as follows: what kind of honour can we speak of in our lost, ruined life? It was in days gone by that people shot each other in due and refuse to shake a black-gloved hand. Now everything has become much more simple, mediocre and mundane. It would appear that we are ashamed, particularly at work, of mentioning such elevated concepts as honour, dignity and discipline.

Today, it is possible to satisfy even our children's superficial requirements, writes the Vechernaya Moskva newspaper. And this is precisely why the question of stimulating sensible drives in our offspring acquires such importance.

Children cannot develop sensible drives or divorced from their moral upbringing. The earlier they begin to feel a sense of responsibility for those now and tomorrow, the more sensible will be their demands.

A child who grows up surrounded by excessive material comfort and other benefits will begin to think that everybody owes him something, rather than vice versa. Parent must be careful to educate their children. Parent must be careful to educate their sons and daughters up to socially mature individuals, the newspaper concludes.

Round the Soviet Union

THE SUMMER VACATION SEASON HAS OPENED AT THE BLACK SEA HEALTH RESORTS. Over a hundred rest homes, boarding houses, disease-prevention clinics situated in scenic spots, all the way from the Danube estuary to the Dniper, have opened their doors to holiday-makers from various corners of the country. Twice as many families as last year will be catered for. Over 200,000 people will take a well-earned rest along the Black Sea coast over the holiday season.

SIBERIA'S OLDEST COMPANY, THE TOBOL DRAMA THEATRE HAS SET OFF BY STEAMSHIP TO PLAY TO GEOLOGISTS, FISHERMEN AND CONSTRUCTION WORKERS living in the towns and settlements situated along the banks of the Siberian rivers, the Irtysh and Ob. Companies from Leningrad, Frunze, Kemerovo and Omsk will also be touring in Siberia during the summer.

REIN DEER HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED INTO THE POLESSYE CONIFEROUS FORESTS ON THE BANKS OF THE PRIVAT RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. This is the tenth place of forest in Belarus where the deer, exterminated as early as the mid-19th century, are being bred. Aurochs and beavers are also under special protection. In the rapids and reeds dogs, muskrats and minks, whose natural habitat is many kilometers away, have been introduced.

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(Continued from page 1)

The international crews who will include the Frenchmen Jean-Loup Chretien and Patrick Beaudry have completed their training programme in the Stellar Township near Moscow.

The cosmonauts have checked and begun to operate a set of navigation instruments called Delte, which will now stand in for the crew in different control modes. They have switched on the Ostsat biological installation, and are carrying out daily observations of the pen-shots which have grown several centimetres. There are many more to do, being two and a half times deeper and consisting of several columns. One cased-hole well requires over three hundred tonnes of piping.

A few words about the experiments carried out by the experts Berzovik and Valentin Lebedev. Most important of all, they have launched a satellite (lakra) from the station. It was built by students from the

University of Tartu.

Soon they will go, to the Balkans launching site where on June 24 they will be launched into orbit to meet the Soviet crew on board Salyut-7.

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A child who grows up surrounded by excessive material comfort and other benefits will begin to think that everybody owes him something, rather than vice versa. Parent must be careful to educate their children. Parent must be careful to educate their sons and daughters up to socially mature individuals, the newspaper concludes.

Places to visit

A CAPITAL OF FOUNTAINS

A capital of fountains is an apt description for Petrodvorets, Peter the Great's summer residence, built in the first quarter of the 18th century on the Gulf of Finland.

From the upper terrace of the Grand Palace, one gets an excellent view of the Gulf. Indeed the Sea Canal, which, straight as an arrow, divides the Lower Park in two, joins the palace grounds to the Gulf.

The most majestic and powerful among the Petrodvorets fountains is the Grand Cascade with its well-known Samson Fountain. The column of water which gushes out of the lion's open mouth reaches to a height of 20 metres.

To give you an idea of the dimensions involved: the palace grounds include 14 gardens, nearly 30 palaces and pavilions and 114 fountains. All this was created two and a half centuries ago by talented Russian craftsmen. The fountains fed by clear water from nearby spring was designed by the Russian hydraulic engineer, Vasily Tsvetkov. Despite subsequent alterations in the basis of his hydraulic installation is preserved to this day.



(Continued from page 1)

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Science and technology

A NEW PLANET

WAS NAMED 'KIEV'

A new small planet has been included into the World Catalogue under the name of "Kiev". This name was suggested by its discoverer, T. Solntseva, junior research associate at the Institute of Theoretical Astronomy of the USSR Academy of Sciences, to honour the 1,500th anniversary of the city on the Dnieper. The planet has been registered by the International Centre for Minor Planets on Planet No. 2171.

It became possible to discover this planet when it appeared at the closest distance to the Earth. This distance amounted to about 240 million km at the moment of the discovery.

FILM MEMBRANE

TO EXTRACT ALBUMEN

An industrial device to extract albumen from whey has been put into operation at the Vladimir dairy combine.

The rate of the unique device consists of film membranes with a total operational area of about square metres. The size of their filtering apparatus is 0.000001 mm. This filter separates albumen molecules from whey. The unit produces more than three tonnes of high-quality albumen per hour. It has been designed and manufactured jointly by the All-Union Synthetic Resins Institute and the Moscow Promash Instute.

Thus, we see that demand is growing faster than supply and the output of agricultural produce. This has been caused by a considerable increase in the purchasing power of the population whose income is growing, while retail prices for the main foodstuffs remain at a stable level. Other reasons are declining numbers of people who are immediately employed in the agrarian sector of the economy and the growing urban population. There are other causes, too.

In order to solve the food problem, a special food programme has been devised covering the period until 1990.

This is a comprehensive programme. In other words, it links agriculture to the branches of industry, transport and trade it serves.

What are the targets of the programme? It is planned, for instance, that by 1990, as compared with 1980, the per capita consumption of meat and meat products goes up from 59 to 70 kilograms; of vegetables, oil, sugar and molasses, from 8.8 to 13.2 kilograms; of vegetables and molasses, from 97 to 126-135 kg of fruit and berries from 38 to 66-70 kg, etc.

A system of measures has been devised which should increase considerably the material incentives for people employed in agriculture. Increasing investment is to be made in the agrarian sector, which will receive a large number of up-to-date machines. Much attention is given to the social transformation of the agricultural communities.

The programme proceeds from the need to cut down imports of food from capitalist countries. The interests of this country demand that it should have sufficient food and foreign resources of its own. In other words, it must be self-sufficient as far as all its agricultural needs are concerned.

The latter point is particularly vital since the leaders of some Western countries are seeking to turn normal commercial operations, such as grain sales, into a tool of political pressure against this country.

VIEWPOINT

A boost for agriculture

Bulat ZABIROV

A recent Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee approved the Soviet Food Programme until the year 1990. "The aim is to provide this country's population with reliable food supplies in the shortest time possible," said Leonid Brezhnev commenting on the Programme.

What lies behind this decision? According to the figures quoted in the report, since 1965 there has been a one-quarter increase in this country in the average annual per capita output of agricultural produce. Over the same period, the consumption of meat and meat products increased by two-thirds and of sugar by one-third. The consumption of eggs, milk and dairy products nearly doubled, while the use of vegetable oil for food increased by one-fourth.

However, demand considerably outstrips supply. Whereas in the amount of calories overall, the diet available in the Soviet people satisfies with physiological requirements, the structure of that food needs improvement. The demand for animal and dairy products is not fully met, and there are shortages of vegetables and fruit. In some areas, food supplies are occasionally irregular.

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ENTERTAINMENT

BOLSHOI THEATRE'S TOURS

The USSR Bolshoi Theatre Company will tour quite a number of places in the coming season. Some of the guest performances were described at a recent press conference in Moscow.

As part of the Prague Spring Festival, the Company will give performances of two ballets in Prague, Brno and Bratislava: S. Prokofiev's "Romeo and Juliet" and T. Khrennikov's "Love for Love". S. Prokofiev's "Roméo et Juliette" and "Macbeth", the ballet by K. Miliushev, will also be included in the Bolshoi's tour of Italy, sponsored by the Italy-USSR Society.

The Company's leading opera soloists, Yu. Obraztsova, Ye. Nechaeva, and V. Shcherbinina, will sing at the Buenos Aires Colón in Argentina. Miliushev's "Khovanshchina" will be performed there in Russian, directed by A. Lazarev and produced by O. Morozov. Another opera group from the Bolshoi Theatre, is preparing to take part in the Athens music festival and is from Yugoslavia.

Drama festival starts in Leningrad

The final stage of the 4th All-Russian Festival of Drama and Theatrical Art in honour of the 50th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, has started with a Gorky Theatre's production "Reading Anew", in Leningrad.

18 companies will perform the best-known works of national playwrights on the Gorky Theatre stage. They include the Vakhtangov and Mayakovskiy theatres from Moscow, the Pushkin Drama, the Lensoviet, the Leninist Komsovoi and the Kirovskaya theatres from Leningrad; the Volkov Theatre from Yaroslavl; the Bashkir Gafur Theatre; the Tambow Drama Theatre; the Checheno-Iugash Nuretdinov Theatre; the Young Spectator's Theatre from Kazan and the Khakass and Kubayhev puppet theatres. The programme includes plays by Abu-Bakar, D. Valeev, K. Tinchulin, M. Karim, N. Durbadze, A. Chikabzadze, I. Dmive, A. Abdullaev and others.

This festival forms part of the All-Union Festival of National Drama which will end with performances of the best productions in Moscow, next December.

MELODIA'S NEW RELEASES

The Melodia recording company produces records to suit all tastes. Among the new releases this year we find an album, "Byelorussian Songwriters", commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the Byelorussia poets, Yanka, Kupala and Yakub Kolas.

Those who enjoy classical music can now buy a record with performances by the Soviet cellist Daniil Shafran. Another record, "To Add to Your Flap Prints" features dance music of the fifties, including the "Ten-golitsa" tango, "The Creole" rumba, and "Tico Beauty" waltz. "Play More" is a selection of popular movie songs, while pianist Leonid Chizhik demonstrates his outstanding gifts of jazz improvisation in a new release called "Reminiscences".

Recent records from Melodia have included foreign jazz and music by popular musicians and groups such as the Sillibut pop group, from Finland, The New Seekers, from Britain, and the Bulgarian singer Alana Kovar.



Photos by Boris Philosov

AFRICAN ART AT FRIENDSHIP HOUSE

It has become a tradition with the Moscow House of Friendship to hold an exhibition of African art on the eve of Africa Independence Day. The display is arranged on the initiative of the Women's Commission of the Soviet Association of Friendship with the Peoples of Africa.

The exhibition includes traditional works of African art, for instance, the famous masks made by the Bambara people from Mali, by the Lunda in Angola, and the Akans from Ghana, as well as oxpoxile items made from wood and ivory.

The paintings deserve particular attention. They show very high standards of technique and reveal to us both the poetic landscape of Africa

and genre scenes distinguished by their bright colours and expressive composition. The section of decorative and applied art shows a world of never-ending creativity. It is worth taking a look at the ornamental compositions carved from wood, making use of traditional motifs, from Algerian art distinguished for its linear rhythmicity and clear-cut details. Cloth rugs and embroidery differing widely in style and colour acquaint us with the unusually vivid decorations typical of the various genres of this ancient art form...

All these items have been kindly lent for the duration of the exhibition by the embassies of African countries in Moscow.

Gennady LEONOV

FACTS and EVENTS

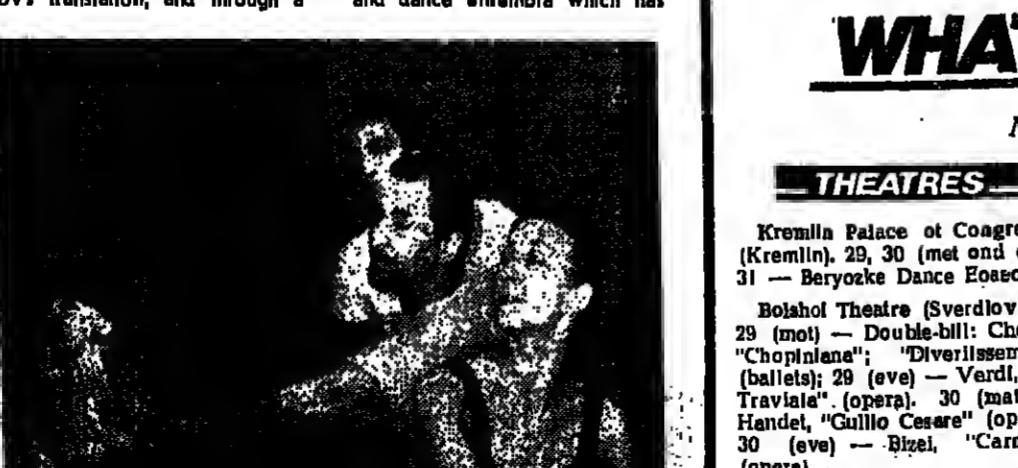
Books. The first copy of a book called "Harmony" incorporating the works of three great poets of different nationalities Goethe, Lermontov and Abel, from Kazakhstan, have been sent to the Abel Museum in Samarkand. The book includes "Pilgrim's Night Song", written by Goethe in 1780, which became an integral part of Kazakh culture in Lermontov's translation, and through a

masterful adaptation by Abel, has been known for the past hundred years even in the most remote corners of the Kazakh steppes.

Cinema. Mosfilm is shooting the last episodes of "Eternal Call", a TV serial based on the second part of A. Ivanov's novel of the same name, in Norway. The plot of the concluding section of the novel takes place in Norway during World War II and in the 1960s.

Ensembles. Oriental dances make up the core of the repertoire for the new "Color song and dance ensemble which has

been established in Ulan Ude, capital of the Buryat Autonomous Republic. The company performs Vietnamese, Indian, Japanese and Mongolian works of folk art. To mark the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, the ensemble has included songs and dances by the peoples of the Far North, Siberia and the Soviet Far East in its programme.



WHAT'S ON!

May 29-31

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin), 29, 30 (met end eve). 31 — Boryevo Dance Ensemble.

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.), 29 (mot) — Double-bill: Chopin, "Chopiniana"; "Divertissement" (ballet); 29 (eve) — Verdi, "La Traviata" (opera); 30 (mat) — Handel, "Guilio Cesare" (opera); 30 (eve) — Bizet, "Carmen" (opera).

Stalinovsky and Nizhny Novgorod-Dančenko Musical Theatre (17 Pustinskaya St.), 30 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 30 (eve) — Offenbach, "La belle Hélène" (operetta); 31 — Minus, "Don Quixote" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (Pushkinskaya St.), 29 (mat) — Feltman, "An Old Comedy"; 29 (eve) — Lossev, "My Fair Lady"; 30 (mat and eve) — Gladkov, "Khokhly-bych"; 30 (eve) — Mifayev, "Gipsy in a Hurry"; 31 — Zhurbin, "Penitentiary";

Chamber Music Theatre (71 Leningradsky Prospekt), 29, 30 (mat) — Britten, "Let's Make an Opera";

In the Paris Palais des Congrès, where the Kirov Ballet Company from Leningrad is at present giving performances, an evening of ballet has taken place especially devised for the company's French tour.

One of the highlights was the first performance of a composition by the French choreographer Maurice Bejart to the music of Weber's Opus 6 danced by Olga Chencikova and Marie Davydov. The composition was arranged for these two dancers. The Kirov Ballet Company will tour France till the middle of June when it will go to Belgium and Switzerland. In the photo: Olga Chencikova, Maurice Bejart and Marie Davydov during a rehearsal.

KIEV SPRING FESTIVAL

The All-Union Kiev Spring Arts Festival is taking place for the tenth time in the Ukraine, capital of Kiev.

This year's event being dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the USSR and to the 1500th anniversary of Kiev is a particularly big, and one in the festival circle. This explains the very high artistic level and the wide participation of companies from fraternal republics. During the course of the festival, 1000 performers will give 1200 concerts.

The repertoire will be augmented by a series of exhibitions at Kiev theatres, by document and art exhibitions mounted in museums in the Russian Federation, the Ukraine and Belarus. At the latter, works of classical and Soviet authors and material illustrating the life of Kievian Rus will be on display.

A FILM ABOUT YOUNG AVICENNA

Uzbek Studios has organized an exhibition in Samarkand and has as the location for a film about the youth of Avicenna (Ibn-Sina), the great scientist and philosopher who was born and grew up over 1000 years ago in the city of Afrosia. The atmosphere of the Medieval East has kept intact in these two cities in the Soviet republics of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. Young Avicenna's biography — his life was full of trials — in "The Youth of a Genius" tries to make his life relevant to problems of our age, says director, Elvira Ismailova. The action takes place in the Samanid dynasty era — power, at the time of the Eastern Renaissance. We can see in Avicenna's life a period when he studied philosophy, geography, medicine, mineralogy, and even mechanics which became a chief occupation.

At the Italian station.

WHAT'S ON!

May 29-31

FILMS

One-Week Vacations (exhibit) — A French-language film to begin a week's vacation.

Cinemat "Vatrechka" (22 Begovaya St.), 29 (mat) — Lermontovskaya, Marie-Mirabell (USA).

A fairy tale about two twin-sisters and their friends. Directed by Jean-Pierre Cognacq, the award-winning film director.

Clothes Parade (122 Prospekt Kalinina), 29, 30 — Latvian performers in Moscow.

Exhibitions (Central VDNKh, 53 Lenizhny St.), 29 (mat) — Feltman, "An Old Comedy"; 29 (eve) — Lossev, "My Fair Lady"; 30 (mat and eve) — Gladkov, "Khokhly-bych"; 30 (eve) — Mifayev, "Gipsy in a Hurry"; 31 — Zhurbin, "Penitentiary";

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